Those who haved the hall were some dozen Garrison Abolitionists, and it ev only voted for the resolution. The great mase of the autient et went only from curicisty. Having full, expressed his opinions previously in regard to Brown's movements, he deemed it unnecessary to repeat them there.

Mr. PEGH would vote against the amendment, as referring to the transactions not germain to the resolution, and having no connection. We have talked enough about Kansas in years past.

Mr. MASON was under the impression, when he promised not to oppose the amendment, if offered as a separate pr. p. sition, but it was a new matter now reported officially to either House. If all the facts had been reported on once, there certainly was no need of Appointing another Committee to investigate them, and therefore he would vote against the amendment. The Senator from Massachnests had arraiged the conduct of Gov. Wise, and imputed to him selfish and aniwortly motives. The people of Virginia are the only political community to whom the Governor of Virginia is responsible. He had not heard a single word or doubt expressed in Virginia by anybody of any political party respecting the propriety, expediency or wis do m of Governor Wise's conduct in taking care that the laws of Virginia should be respected and caforced If he had reglected to do his duty, or vun the remotes risk that these vagabond instruments in the hands of people elsewhere should not expite their crimes under the laws of Virginia, he would have merited and received the execution of every Virginian. Now the object of this investigation was to find out where Brown's money and munitions came from. They must have cost from \$1.50,000 to say nothing of the expense of getting up the expedience. The object was a large sum in gold found on his person. Where did he get if 7 He i all only been known as a vagabond and ruffian in Kanens. Some persons behind must have been accessory to his movement. The object was \$1.50,000 to support was a proper to the content of the sum of the persons

4. find there. Mr. IVERSON said that these Kansas matters had Mr. IVERSON said that these Kansas matters had become almost forgotten and could never have been brought up again unless by some old mortality like the Senator from Illinois, who delights to revel in rotten and disgusting remains. The object of the amendment could only be to revive agitation and smother the inquiry proposed. The Senator wanted to break the force of facts to be developed concerning this monstrous outrage on the soil of Virginia. They might deny sympathy for Brown, but this very attempt to emharciase the resolution evidences that sympathy. Look at the facts transpiring in the other end of the Capitol, where Mr. Sherman is a candidate for the third office in the gift of the American people, and yet he has indorsed Helper's book, which is more incendary in its character than any thing John Brown eversaid.

Mr. HALR called him to order, for reflecting on the Character of the House.

Mr. IVERSON and that he had only reflected on

Mr. IVERSON and that he had only reflected on the Republican party, not on the House. Mr. Sherman was one of sixty-eight members of the last Congress who indorred and approved sentiments at war with the interests of the House, and looking to a dissolution of the Union. Was not that equivalent to sympathy for Brown? Do gentlemen here disclaim the acts of their colleagues in the other House? They belong to the Brown? Do gentlemen here disclaim the acts of their colleagues in the other House? They belong to the same political organization; and, if they sevowed their real sentiments, they would justify the conduct of their political friends in the House who sustained a man indorsing the most damnable sentiments ever uttered. When the Senator from Massachusetts heard treasonable sentiments avowed at a public meeting in his own town, instead of sitting and giving silent ascent, he should at once have retacked them. What did all the ringing of bells in New-Hampshire on the 2d of December mean, but sympathy for Brown. And eight members of the Massachusetts Senate voted to adjourn over for the same reason. He believed that it was the settled design of the Republican party to break down the institution of Slavery by fair means or foul—if not by appending to slaveholders, by inciting the slaves. As for the Democratic party, he was sorry to say he was afraid it was becoming, if not corrupt, at least corruptible. The South can take care of berself, and needs no assistance. We will be prepared to defend ourselves to the last extremity, even at the sacrifice of the Union, which you all pretend to revere so much.

Without taking the cuestion, the Senate adjourned.

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clark's resolution coming up, Mr. CRAWFORD made an ineffectual motion to submit a resolution for the adoption of the hour rule, it being evident that, after Mr. Clark shall conclude his remarks, a reply will be expected from the other side. It would be remembered that, in the XXXIVth Congress, one gentleman occupied the floor on two days. Hence his proposition.

A resolution was adopted that the daily hour of meeting be 12 o'clock.

Mr. CLARK caused to be read a list of those who recommended the circulation of the compend of Heiper's book; also, the circular itself, strongly reprobative of Slavery.

North and South. Had they struck the fatal blow, and got their own consent, and expect the country to submit to it; for those in the South, who do not own slaves, to exterminate the institution—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must—as recommended by Helper and his friends. One of those, who signed the circular—Mr. Grow—had been nominated for Speaker. If we are a common country, and here to deliberate under the stars and stripes, looking to a common patriotic end. If we are brethren haling from the same brave ancestry, are we to be thus insulted and trampled upon? Did Northern men think those fir in the South feel themselves honored by their alsociation. If so, they are deceived. If he had to depend on the prayers of certain persons at the North, as recommended, he should expect, after death, to sink to "nethermost hell." [Laughter.] The South understood their rights and dare maintain them. The Union Cannot exist if the recommendations in the circular which he read were carried out.

Mr. GILMER offered a substitute for Mr. Clark's which the South was entitled. [Applause.] We of which the South was entitled. [Applause.] We of

Mr. GILMER offered a substitute for Mr. Clark's resolution, in substance reiterating the declarations made by the Whig and Democratic parties, resisting all attempts at a renewal of Slavery agitation, in what-ever share or color it may be made.

Mr. STEVENS presumed the amendment was not in

order.

Mr. CURTIS moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE (II:) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Motion negatived by a tie vote.

Mr. BARKSDALE raised the question that, as Mr. Gilmer's proposition did not rolate to the election of Speaker, it was out of order.

The CLEEK was not prepared to decide the point, but would entend it to the House. An ineffectual motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the resolution till the 1st of January.

Mr. BURNET said he wanted to vote on Mr. Clark's

of the resolution till the 1st of January.

Mr. BURNET said he wanted to vote on Mr. Clark's resolution, and suggested that Mr. Gitmer might offer his proposition as an amendment. Should the gentleman insist offering it as a substitute, the Republicans will be enabled to avoid a vote on the subject, the other side of the House are anxious they should come up to and meet. He would not dodge himself or en-

up to and meet. He would not dodge himself or en-able others to do so. Several gentlemen claimed the floor, and a spirited olloquy on that subject ensued.

Mr. GILMER said, the declarations in Mr. Clark's

colloquy on that subject ensued.

Mr. GILMER said, the declarations in Mr. Clark's resolution, in relation to a certain infamous pamphlos, had nothing to do with the election. If it was a proper preparatory to election, his substitute was certainly in order, and preferable.

Mr. BARKDALE inquired—Does your substitute refer to qualification for Speaker?

Mr. GILMER—Yes, we want whoever is to be elected Speaker of this House to know its sentiments.

Mr. BURNETT advocated the adoption of Mr. Clark's resolution. They should, by its adoption, set their seal of condemnation on those who would set one part of the people against the other, apply the incendiary's torch, stir up the slave against the master, and excite servile insurrection. He repeated he wished a seal of condemnation set on the men who would issignate treason, marder and arson. This was his understanding of the resolution. He represented a people loyal to the Union and Constitution, who stood ready to preserve them, but they were nevertheless ready if this warfare was to be made on their institutions and on their homes and families by invasion to go out of this Union. Japiance on the floor and in the galleries. He wished to see how many Northern gentlemen would say, by their votes, they have no part or lot in the sentiments of Helper's book.

Mr. GILMER modified his substitute by adding, "Fully indersing those national sentiments, it is the duty of every good citizen to resist all attempts at

"Fully indersing those national sentiments, it is the duty of every good citizen to resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, under whalever "renewing in Congress or out of it, under whatever shape or color made, the Stavery agitation, and no "Member should be elected Speaker whose political opinion is not known to conform to the foregoing sentiments." Mr. Gilmer was sorry, he could not agree to Mr. Burnett's suggestion. Look every morning at the press favoring the interests of the party in power. Gentlemen would find therein carefully detailed notices of all inflammatory meetings in relation

resist their masters. He asked whether Mr. Wilson tion to the terrible affair at Harper's Ferry, and al-

tion to the terrible affair at Harper's Ferry, and although meetings of a contrary character were held, they could find no allusion to them.

Mr. BUENETT—Where are those meetings held?

Mr. GILMER (resuming) condemned the sending out of inflammatory discussions.

Various points of order were raised.

Mr. GARNETT gave notice of his intention to offer an amendure; t to the amendment.

Mr. MILLSON rose almost under a sense of humiliation. He confessed that he had been much disapan amendment to the amendment.

Mr. MILLSON rose almost under a sense of humiliation. He confessed that he had been much disappointed in the character of the present debate, as well as in the course from which discussion had come. There was nothing in Mr. Gilmer's proposition to which he might not abstractly assent, but he trusted the gentleman would pardon him for enggesting that such an indication should not come from Southern members, in view of the recent occurrences by this time known throughout the civilized world. They had a good right to exject that while they remained, as they should have remained, silent in their seats, gentlemen from other parts of the country should have come to meet them with extended hands, and given them the assurance that these events were not types of Northern sentiment and intent. Was it a time, he asked, when they should seek from others pledges of their ewn security. Those gentlemen on the other side (Republicans) maintained a sullen and almost contemptations silence. [Langhter from the Republican side.] The House should not have entertained this question with one (Sie Speaker-ship) which was comparatively unimportant. Those who entertained such sentiments as are advanced by Helper were not only unfit to be Speaker, but were unfit to live. [Applause from the Democratic side.] He would not attempt to penetrate the recesses of the heart in relation to man and his maker, by eaving that they were not fit to die.

Mr. SHERMAN regarded this debate as thrown into the House to prevent organization. He caused to be read a letter addressed to him by Trancis P. Blair,

they were not fit to die.

Mr. SHERMAN regarded this debate as thrown into the House to prevent organization. He caused to be rad a letter addressed to him by Sraneis P. Blair, dared the instead of the writer says that Helper brought him his book, after examining which he infermed Helper of the objectionable parts. Helper replied he would make the alterations, and it is in consequence of such an assurance that members of Congress gave their recommendation.

Mr. SHERMAN resumed. He did not sign if e paper. He had never read Helper's book or compendium, and it ad never seen a copy of either. He desired to say it had always endeavored to cultivate courteons and friendly relations. He had never expressed such language as had been used to-day. He appeaded to his public record. He would say now there was not a single question sgitating the mind of the country relative to politics. There was not a single topic involving sectional controversy that was not thrust in by Democrats. The Republicans had preserved a studied silence. It was their intention to organize the House quietly and decently without vitugeration, and he trusted it could be shown the party could administer the allians of the House and the Government without trespassing on the rights of any seccould administer the affairs of the House and the Gov-ernment without trespassing on the rights of any sec-tion. [Applause.] He would not trend on the rights of a single Southern citizen, and defied any man to

how to the contrary.

Mr. LEAKE said be understood then that those who

signed the recommendation pamphlet did so without understanding what it was.

Mr. BLAIR told them that Helper gave him a vague promise to correct his work. The gentleman of Chio had not told them whether he was aware of any

changes.

Mr. LEAKE asked whether they indersed the sen-Mr. LEAKE asked whether they indorsed the sentiments as extracted and published in The N. Y. Herald ! The gentleman of Ohio had not denounced a single gentleman, not a single sentiment therein. The Southern gentleman of Ohio was elected Speaker, he would let negroes fire the dwellings or put the knife to the throat of his (Leake's) wife and four helpless children. [Laughter.] He was for making the gentleman face the music, for it is to be faced. He wanted to know whether he would interfere with Slavery outside the Halls of Congress.

he would interfere with Slavery outside the Halls of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he was opposed to any interference by people of the Free States with the relation of master and slaves in Slave States. [Applause.]

Mr. CURTIS, for one, disavowed anything like an intent on the part of the North to interfere with the relation of master and slave in the South. In every speech he made in his District, he said it was the purpose and design of the Republican party not to interfere with Slavery where it exists.

Mr. RUST asked why, then, he so signed a paper recommending the circulation of the Compendium.

recommending the circulation of the Compendium.

Mr. CURTIS replied he took it for granted it was
for the beneft of mankind. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEAKE said, in conclusion, the "impending

Without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Mr. CLARK caused to be read a l

vered in Ohio by Mr. Seward in '48, and in Rochester in '58, who had maintained that Slavery must be aboliahed. Such was the fruit of the seed sown by that distinguished Republican leader, and it had been only within the last two hours that some of the Republicans here had found out the doctrines were infamous. He would see the fubric of the Government tumble from terret to foundation—stone before he would take one tittle less of the rights to which the South was entitled. [Applause.] We of the South are on the defensive. We mean to defend currelyes. Let each party fight out the issue.

Mr. STEVENS—The discussion had already convinced everbody that his point of order was correct and proper, namely, that until the House was organized it was not competent to eutertain any question

and proper, namely, that until the House was organized it was not competent to entertain any question except the election of Speaker or to adjourn. He did not blame gentlemen from the South for taking the course he did, although we deemed it untimely to withhold from the public creditors the means which should be given them speedily. He did not blame them for the language of intimidation of rending God's creation from turret to foundation. [Laughter.] It was right in them, for we recreants of the North were not affected by it. He gave them credit for it, for their remarks were to operate on timid men.

Mr. CRAWFORD rose excitedly, and interrupting Mr. Stevens, said something about Union meetings at Castle Garden and in the North. He was londly called to order, while others applanded. His remarks were nearly unintelligible, owing to the deafening

were nearly unintelligible, owing to the deafening confusion which prevailed. Members on all sides rose to their feet and crowded the area near Messrs. Ste-

to their feet and crowded the area near mesers. Sevens and Crawford. The greatest excitement prevailed, and at one time a collision was feared.

Mr. CRAWFORD, continuing his remarks, said:
Don't sing psalms to the Union and Constitution till we get quiet. He was again ap lauded, and continued speaking amid calls of order.

Mr. MOREIS III | called upon the Clark to main-

speaking aimid calls of order.

Mr. MORRIS (III.) called upon the Clerk to maintain the order and dignity of the House.

The CLERK said that he had no power, and threw himself upon the generosity of the House to come to

Mr. MORRIS (III.)-The time for generosity has

Mr. MORRIS (III.)—The time for generosity has passed. Order nust be enforced.

After a few minutes the members scated themselves. Several gentlemen proposed adjournment.

Mr. STEVENS repensed that he had made a point of order, that the only motions in order were for election and to adjourn. He moved the previous question.

Mr. GARNETT—This discussion shall not be stopped, and there is no power in the House to stop it. [Applause.] Adjourned.

Union Demonstration in Phila-

PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.
Extensive preparations are being made here for the Union Demonstration to-morrow by a mass meeting, irrespective of party, to-night. Cannon are to be fired, and flags displayed throughout the day on the shipping and public buildings. They are determined to show Gov. Wise that the conservative elements of the North are not passive or diminishing in strength. Much enthusiasm was displayed, and the demonstration promises to be general. tion promises to be general.

MONTPLIER, Vt., Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.
The Union Hotel in this village was destroyed by fire last night. The loss amounts to \$3,000; half of which is insured. Fire in Montpelier.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1859.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

This has been a day of much excitement in Congress, Slavery being the absorbing subject. The House opened with a long speech from Mr. Clark of Mississippi on the resolutions he off-red yesterday concerning Helper's book. At the conclusion, Mr. Gilmer of North Carolina moved a substitute embodying the old Whig and Democratic platforms affirming the Compromise of '50, and called for the

THE DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

previous question. Mr. Washburne of Ill. moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost by a tie vote. Upon this result being ascertnined, a general belief was expressed that a protracted discussion was inevitable, and no vote for Speaker would be taken.

Mr. Burnett of Ky. led off in a new crusade, by saying if the sentiments attributed to the North were entertained, his State was ready for disunion. Mr. Millson of Va. denounced Helper's publication, saying the man who indorsed it was not fit to be Speaker, nor to live, nor to die. Mr. Leake of Va. stigmatized the Republican side as Abolitionists. Mr. Sherman, replying to Mr. Millson, said he had not read or seen Helper's book, and had no recol lection of signing the recommendation, but it ap peared that he had, as his name was published. He disclaimed, on behalf of the Republicans, any desire to interfere with Slavery in the States, or abridge the constitutional rights of any section He believed they would administer the Speakership fairly, as they intended to administer the Government hereafter. His speech was received with much applauses

THE HARPER'S PERRY AFFAIR.

Mr. Clark of New-York disclaimed any sympathy, on the part of Northern people, with Brown's forny, and never thought such an opinion was seriously entertained at the South till be heard it here. They differed on the subject of Slavery, but that did not affect the nationality of either.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Mr. Keitt commented upon extracts from Mr. Seward's speech in 1848, to show that he held "irrepressible conflict" views then. Mr. K. demanded the fullest rights for the South, or disunion. THE PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania thought the House ought to arrest the debate, and organize, on account of the public business. But he did not blame the South for trying to practise an intimidation in which it had so often succeeded before. But he believed it would not now.

A COLLISION-ALMOST.

At this point, Mr. Crawford of Ga. who was sitting on the front bench among the Democrats, rose, apparently much excited, and advanced towards the center aisle where Mr. Stevens stood, gesticulating and speaking violently, but he could not be clearly understood in the gallery. A crowd rapidly collected from both sides, and fears of a collision were apprehended by the spectators. After repeated calls for order, it was restored and members returned to their seats. One blow would have been followed by serious consequences. Finally quiet was restored. Mr. Stevens remained per feetly calm and unconcerned during the storm, and then remarked that nobody was at all disturbed on his side. Efforts were made to adjourn, but Mr. Garnett insisted that the discussion should go on at every hazard, and no power could prevent it. Other members interposed, and finally an adjournment was carried. All these movements originated with the Democracy, who alone are responsible for

THE COURSE OF THE OPPOSITION. The Opposition are determined to wait events, and let the Administration take the consequences of the failure of an organization. The election of a Speaker may be postponed a week or longer, but after the developements of to-day no man can desert Mr. Sherman without discredit.

HARPER'S FERRY IN THE SENATE. The Senate debated Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolutions with much spirit. Messrs. Trumbull

and Hale disclaimed all sympathy with Brown's incursion on behalf of themselves and the Northern people. Meurs. Mason, Hunter, Davis, Iverson, Crittenden and others spoke according to their different stand-points, but the Democracy gained nothing in the discussion.

THE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court will commence its docket to-morrow, which is unusually large.

THE MESSAGE. The President will send in his message to Congress the moment he thinks an organization uncer-

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The National Democratic Committee meet tomorrow te determine the time of holding the Charleston Convention, which will probably be about the middle of May.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon. PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1859-11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Anglo-Saxon, now fully due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 23d ultimo.

Harper's Ferry Affair.

Gov. Wire laid before the Legislature to-day a letter from the Governor of Ohio, in reply to one of his, Mr. Chase says: Ohio will fulfill every Constitutional obligation to other members of the Union, but cannot consent to an invasion of her territory by armed men, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fagi-tives from justice.

Accident on the Hudson River

Railroad.

Sing Sing, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

The axle of a car in a freight train going south, on the Hudson River Railroad, broke, about 1 o'clock this morning, on the Crott n drawbridge, some two miles from this place. Five cars were thrown off the track, smashing timbers, &c., and killing 20 head of cattle. No person was injured. No trains have passed the place up to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Mayoralty of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859...

Mr. James D. Green was elected Mayor of Cambridge yesterday, by a majority of sixteen votes over

Mr. Sergeant, the present menumbent. Mr. Green ran
on the independent ticket.

Kentucky State Legislature.
Frankfort, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.
The Legislature organized to-day, Mr. Potter of Woodferd was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. Merriweather Speaker of the House. This is a tritimph for the Breckinridgites or Guthrie men. Bank Defalcation.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859.
The defalcation of Isaac F. Shepard, late Treasurer
of the Hanover-street Savings Bank, is ascertained to reach \$57,000. The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Naw-Onlease Thesday, Dec. 6, 1859.

The sales of the Pacific Rallway stock and bonds closed on the 10th, when a conditional sale will be made on the balance, amounting to \$1,000,000, which will be set uside to purchase negroes to complete the road.

THE ELECTION.

XVIII..1...

The election yesterday passed off quietly, and in

Port Ma	TOR-	-Cour't	Mozart	Tam'y
Vard. Dist. Opcyke.	F.	Have Hall B	G. C.	s. J. Filden.
I1 77	264	130 79	261	125
2 54 3 42	195 153	175 58 159 43		156
4 34	52	38 34	50	33
5 67	157	47 68		
Total 274				537
II1 78 2 85	69 86	85 72 71 82		73
Total163	155	156154	171	146
III1 53	117	42 53	129	60
2 39 3 61	52 48	70 40	58	59 31
4 22	26	31 22	26	31
Total 175	243	221184	274	181
IV 95	198	111105	195	103
3 32	300 286	50 32	291 268	148 62
4 19	171	50 19	172	49
5 13	151 196	46 14 42 19	145	55
7 24		70 23		72
Total262	1464	513273	1416	539
V1 65	185	93 61	186	84 57
2 48 3 70	63 195	58 48 95 74	198	
4139	92	138132		
5 87 6 85	138	109 86	134	81
7116 8 55	91 128	160112 121 58	117	133 116
Total 665	1,611		1,114	762
VI1 10	6	26 19	10	22
2 6	44	24 8	41	29 97
3 24 4 26	156 173	102 22 140 27	166	145
5 12	195	252 12 403 14	193 84	250 404
· 6 11 7 14	88 88	87 17	89	81
8 35	106 254		254	132 166
9 15	-		-	
Total153 VII1165		1,340 162 74107	1,107	1,329
2 49	998	114 51	993	106
3115 4 67	162	99112	105	97 56
5100	207		73 207 158	100
690 7 90	140	111 88	111	185
8 88	174	112 89	184 163	103 126
9 82	146 273	138 76 152 86	275	145
11 54	9.7	95 54	2.8	94
Total1,639	1,840	1,274 1,037	1,923	1,182
VIII1 56	112 195	98 64 160110	117	86 153
2104 3 76	110	117 83	115	194
4 80	83 106	110 91 76 55	93	94 72
6 69	8)	117 72	92	96
7 87 8179	141	197103 183191	148 141	172 155
9 97	107	137108	113	117
10 49 11 55	135	119 56 98 56	133	93
		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	200	

Total .... 957

IX...1.....169

. 191

.156 1:7

Total.... 2369 1481

2....160 3....128 4....117

6.... 88

X...1.....126

Total .... 771

XI..1.... 49 2.... 38 3.... 88 4....109

XII..1... 23 2....122

Total.... 583

XIII..1....136

XIV..1.... 19 2.... 18 3.... 12 4.... 33

9.... 21 10.... 30

XV..1...186 2...156 3...71 4...178

Total.... 364 1,633

6....162

9....120

10.... 65

5...197 6...968 7...134 8....18 9...963

10....146

2....140 3....152

4....165

4. 165 5. 213 6. 190 7. 235 8. 57 9. 20 10. 56 11. 163

XVII...1....125

Total....1,246

XVI..1....148

3.....90 4.....267

5.... 56 6.... 85

.165 3....94 4....167

6.... 86 98 7.... 68 76 8.... 94 152

5....120

189....174

144

150 166 125

185 152

142

193 185

233

1057

116

129

226 88

108 76 72

110

101

271

124

151 206 257

100

84 169

101

253 155

68 82

160 214

149

1,889

1,297

372 1,662

104

123 205 114

154

165

1011

130

41 127

1,856

829

151 172

934

173.....235

294....442 151....2.3

204....190

143....157

176....128

261...134 168...117

186....154

1174 792

132 .... 62

181...

87 130 98 54 78 49 97 92 47 109 138 53 63 115 102

95.... 83....

70....93 70....93 82...32 100...99 29....31 99....45 30...29

50.... 23

98....117

198.... 87 228....202

122.... 58 159.... 74

165....140 192....167

200...99 162...105 115...122

95.... 89 58.... 67 92.... 94

61.... 20 126.... 20 42.... 14

155.... 55 110... 57 134... 78 96... 58 75... 36 130... 22 79.... 34

161....197 168....160 124....89 240....150

112....112 186....157 139....184

93.... 55

733 1,460 1,272 1,013

96....141

136....175

181....148

144.... 77 103.... 88 69.... 21 66.... 20 75... 69

Totals....1,814 2,569 2,153 1,951 2,532 2,140

1,018

855 561 1.031

69

2:0

135

216

923

Total....1,085 2,266 1,769 1,166 2,050

132

271 197 115

145

980

140

Total.... 879 1,271 1,079 883 1,365

152

52 70

129

110 136

Total....1,770 1,607 1,607 1,770

Republican Mosard Tum'y,

George F. Have

Ward Dist. Opdyke. Wood meyer

XVIII. 1. . . . 184 56 4 265.

266 55 316.

312 4 265...131 316...180 312...188 243 249 65 63 69 210 127 108....125 105....115 173 Total...1,417 2,043 1,830 1,301 2,291 313 192 .... 142 202 ..197 Total....831 1,468 825....871 XX..1.... 62 2....149 84.... 63 75....150 279 100 123 99 .. 163 115....158 181 169. 8....117 124... 168 179 198 233 .145 12....133 13....111 168 193....256 1.726 Total.....2,638 2,188 1,937...1,981 2350 99....154 63.... 60 117 111 191 182 173 206 139 120.... 98 58.... 63 61.... 33 158.... 179 132 136 100 . 263 369 .... 211 Total.....1,470 1,585 1,566 1,402 1,814 1,423 245 229....350 250 XXII..1....341 217...274 226...224 98...200 83...180 195 186 310 226 186 140 185 Total...1,368 1,663 1,621 1,394 1,678 RECAPITULATION. 155 243 1,464 1,011 1,110 1,840 1,411 1,481 513 . 273 883 . 664 1,340 . 163 1,274 . 1,037 1,505 . 1,038 2,060 . 2,453 1,184 . 792 1,114 1,203 1,923 1,469 VII..1,039 VIII.. 957 IX..2,369 1,184... 792 1,769...1,116 855... 561 913 870 1,271 364 1,633 245 732 1,079... 883 1,018... 372 1,461...1,772 1,607...1,770 2,160...1,951 1,662 1,013 1,889 2,532 372 XIV. 364 1,633 1,495. 372 1,602
XV 1,245 733 1,461 1,272 1,013
XVI 1,818 1,667 1,607 1,770 1,889
XVII 1,799 2,573 2,160 1,951 2,532
XVIII 1,417 2,043 1,830 1,301 2,291
XIX. 831 1,468 825 871 1,383
XXI 2,628 2,188 1,937 1,981 2,350
XXI 1,470 1,585 1,566 1,402 1,844
XXII 1,368 1,663 1,021 1,394 1,678 XVII..1,799 XVIII..1,417 1411 1495 1638 1469 1337

143

Tetal 22,716 30,339 26,813 21,914 32,204 Wood's majority over Havemeyer, 3,526; over Opdyke, 7,523. Total vote for Mayor, 79,868. Vote in November for Leavenworth (Republican), 18,142; Jones (Democrat and American), 38,217; total vote, 56,359. Increase in four weeks, 23,509; about 40 per

GOVERNOR OF	THE ALMS-HO	DUSE.
Wards. Pinkney.	Lynch.	McElrey
I 293	812	525
11 177	147	137
111 209	6)40	182
IV 279	1360	523
V 849	967	687
VI 162	1107	1329
VII1268	1720	1005
VIII	1389	1196
VIII	1365	1236
X 1061	865	916
XL1245	2125	1506
X11 826	766	785
XIII1111	1234	833
X1V 437	1768	808
XV1760	678	917
XVI 2222	1587	1079
XVII2078	2341	1838
VIII1818	1639	1700
XIX 939	1229	877
XX2453	1989	1511
XXI*1267	1129	967
XXII* 912	1042	664
		-
Total24,792	27,490	21,221

55 102 3573. Messrs. Lynch and Pinkney are elected.

ALDEBMEN ELECTED. Diet. II-Richard Barry, Mozart Dem. IV-James Bagley, M. Dem., prob. VI-Michael Tuomey, Union Dem. VIII-Peter Mitchel, Tam. Dem., prob. X-Chas. G. Cornell, Tam. Dem., prob. XII-F. L. A. Boole, Union Dem. XIV-Gilbert M. Platt, Union Dem. XXI-Terrence Furley, Union Dem.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED. FOURTH SENATE DISTRICT .- John Hogan, Wm. H. Bulteel, Morgan Jones, Anthony J. McCarthy, Harris Bogart, probably, the other uncertain-on

figures are not full enough to decide. They are all Democrats, however. FINTH SENATE DISTRICT .- It is rather close here. and there may be one or two Opposition members chosen—Ashmun and Perley, possibly; but Edward C. Costello, John H. Hoogkirk, John McConnell, John Ryan, and John Van Tine, all democrats, are probably

counted in. SIXTH SENATE DISTRICT .- Alexander L. Shaw, Cornelius W. Campbell, Lawrence M. Van Wart, Pierre C. Kane, Samuel T. Munson and John Baker,

all Democrats, are chosen. SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,-There is a glimmer of light here, from returns received since our first edition, and we have the satisfaction of recording the election of the six Republican candidates, viz.: Jonathan J. Watter, Charles McCarthy, Daniel B. Townsend, Charles C. Pinckney, Ira A. Allen, and Charles 1,211

> BOARD OF EDUCATION. Our figures are not full enough to indicate a list of names chosen as Commissioners of Schools.

The total vote cast yesterday in our City was 78,657 (very nearly.) It was thrown for Mayor as follows:

Opdyke, 22,716. Havemeyer, 26,813. Wood, 30,339. For Corporation Counsel, the aggregates are: Hull, 21,914. Tilden, 24,092. Bronson, 32,204. And for Alms-House Commissioner: Pinkney, 24,792. McElroy, 21,221. Lynch, 27,490.

Fire in London, C. W. To-day the United Press near Terran Church, the Great Western Railway repair-shop, Cadham's such factory, and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire; this morning three cars in the repair-shop were also destroyed. Total loss \$14,000.

Murkets.

CHARLESTON, Dec. C.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,700 bales; the turn in favor of the buyer.

SATANNAN, Dec. C.—Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,500 bales with an improved demand.

ATGURIA, Dec. C.—Cotton—Market steady.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE PIVE-ACT DRAMA-THE OCTOROOM. The main element of tragedy on the stage is rable from bereditary social distinctions. Equally are the contrarieties and disappointments of the man passion, love, leading to mortal results. All the tragedies of the theater, from Shakespeare's to the most compact and heart-rending of modern dramas, La dome our Camelias, are based radically upon the truth. The only tragedy that is left, whether for the stage or the remantic nevel in this country, must be connected with the sole remaining bereditary privilege in this country - Slavery. With that for a basis, it may be made " fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell." Without it we can have only individual aspirations, acts, triumphs, and defeats on the stage, which are insufficifor tragedy, or serious drams, requiring, as is does, the fatalistic element-or the force of society controlling the single person. The op-position of Smith to Brown's marrying his deugh-ter cannot evolve a tragedy; both are on the same plane socially, and if there be a difference in fortune, money is made or lost so soon here, that nothing stopendous dramatically can be made of it. Not so the fierce hates of the Montagues and Capulets, which fetch about the secret interviews of the lovers, the death of Tibsult, and all the subsequent wees. So, too the bereditary honors of King Duncan create the ambition and a neguinary character of Macbeth, who, if he lived now, would, to gratify his ambition, merely

turn into Tammany, if that institution be not extinct.

The only tragic element then left for original treatment on the stage being identified with the hereditary privilege which remains, that of Slavery, we find the sole national play-as well as novel whence it is derived-is Uncle Tom's Cabin, which was represented uninterruptedly in this city for a whole year. The success which attended this might well induce a manager to try a second play on the barbarous, murderous, or tragic entity whose hideous head is reared among us in the form of Slavery.

It was a safe experiment, therefore, for the director of the Winter Garden to put on the stage a five-act drame called "The Octoroon." In this -the idea taken from one or more French novels-where the love-the impossible love of a high-souled, generous young man, for one damned among women, though lovely, femin-ine, and with all the eternities of love glowing in the gentlest of bosoms—because out of eight parts of her nature one was derived from African blood—gives rise to a tragic drama, with some tremendous scenes is itsome which should grind to the last trituration of shame and horror the barbarism which claims supremery of the Government of this country, from the head of the White House down to the tide-waiter-down to below low water mark. It is not our intention, at this late hour, to present a detail of all the scenes. Suffice to say this much of the plot: A Southern family, with the attachments to old family slaves which may be readily imagined, becomes, after the death of its maseuline head, involved through the rascality of one Yankee overseer, and one New-York condjutor in bankruptcy. This youth, the nephew of the widow, returns from Europe. He falls in love with a beautiful Octaroon on the estate, whom his late uncle had liberated in writing, but, as appears through a legal informality, she still remained a slave, the estate being bankrupt It, including the slaves, comes under the auctioneer's hammer. A rich young lady who has fallen in love with the young man induces her father to buy the estate; and her sensibilities being acute, she seeks to save the Octaroon beauty from the bestial grasp of the overseer, who, however, outbids her, giving \$25,is a traveling photographist, is also enamered of the fair Octoroon. A curious scene occurs in which the villain overseer murders a boy-gets certain papers-and lays the foundation for his detection in being accidentally photographed while in the act of commiting the crime. The tragedy of the piece consists in the Octaroon's taking poison to avoid the embraces of ber new master. A sub-tragedy is the pursuit and death of he villain by an Indian. We have said there are some tremendous scenes in it

Of its kind, it is unequaled. Greater bustle and "business" are only required for it. The whole piece, however, gives evidence of haste in being put on the stage. There are dragging and hitching portions, and some ridiculous blunders. Onaudience is good-natured, and makes allowance for things corrigible on a second or third performs In France such haste would ruin a work, for the publie there demand a clean bill of dramatic health on the first night. In addition to this better rehearsal, it will be necessary to cut down the piece. Compress certain scenes, and hurry the action, gaining thus an hour's brevity. With these improvements the drama will at the third and fourth, which created immense sensation, raising the house with excitement. No grester enthusiasm could be saked. The defects of the diction are a want of a more passionate element in the love-language, and in the delinentions of the ghastly wrongs of oppression. There is a certain depth of conviction which brings its own words-this we did not find to the extent needed; but what we did observe was a placatory tendency to the

The sale of the slaves, the Octaroon included, is sa.

their civilization to be a mockery. The acting-less the drawbacks of which we have spoken-included brilliant delineations. Mrs. Bourcicault was sweet and interesting as the Octaroon. Mrs. Allen's Dora Sunnyside was the best thing she ever did. The Old Slave Pete, by Mr. Jamieson, was the strongest portraiture in the piece—it was marvelously fine. Mr. Jefferson is always good, and eminent to the extent the character allows. Mr. Johnston was capital; and has the most effective melo-dramatic character. We have, beside these, some less prom characters done well by Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Blake, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bourcicault.

slave-owner. But let this pass—the tragic facts of the

piece remain. A beautiful creature—white, except to the eye of an expert—is sold like a dumb beaut to

gratify brutal lust; we need no more terrible commen-

tary on the system which reigns over nearly three-

fourths of the United States and Territories, proving

Some of the points, seenically, are most striking and effective; so, too, the groupings. The auction sale and the events of the steambest come under this head. We are of opinion that this piece, subject to additional rehearsals, and the excisions which so experienced a dramatist as Mr. Bourcicault must know how to make,

will run as well as the management could desire. The house was crowded from pit to dome. Some anticipations of a riot were entertained -certain parties having done their worst in advance to create one-but everything passed off peaceably.

THE WIGWAMS .- At Mozart Hall a meeting was held; Conrad Swackhammer presiding. Richelien Robinson made a speech, after which the tail Son of York announced returns from the Twelfth Ward, giving Wood a majority. Cheers followed. Fernando Wood (introduced by J. Daggett Hunt, who brought him from Delmonico's for the occasion) gave a Union oration J. Daggett Hunt then addressed the Democracy. It was finally proposed to escort the Mayor elect to his residence; but Fernando the First modestly deprecated the honor, and declined the dubious compliment, ad-

wising his patriotic friends to go quietly home, content with their victory—"Glory enough?"

Tammany Hall was quiet at 10 o'clock, with the occasional exception of returns from up-town Wards. Those from the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twentysecond, produced lively cheering.

ST. NICROLAS SOCIETY.-This Association, composed of the descendants of the Dutch settless of New-York, celebrated its anniversary last night by a dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The attendance was good, and the representatives of the old Knickerbookers had a good time generally, eating doughnuts and drinking schnapps, and cracking jokes and smoking long pipes.